

URHO PAAVO PATOKOSKI AND HIS FAMILY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 673) for the relief of Urho Paavo Patokoski and his family which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "fees", to strike out "and head taxes"; and on page 2, line 2, after the word "deduct", to strike out "one number" and insert "the required numbers"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and nationalization laws, Urho Paavo Patokoski; his wife, Toino Esteri; and their three minor sons, Timo Matti Juhani, Paavo Esa Antero, and Pekka Jouko Kalevi, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES I. SMITH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1673) for the relief of James I. Smith which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments, in line 7, after the word "that", to strike out "act." and insert "act.," and in line 9, after the word "justice", to strike out "have" and insert "has."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORKWEEK AND PAY PERIODS FOR EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL FIELD SERVICES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 190) to establish a basic administrative workweek and pay periods of 2 administrative workweeks for postmasters, officers, and employees in the postal field service, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I think I shall object unless there is included in this bill the amendments which are shown by the report submitted on page 4 headed "Basic Administrative Workweek and Methods of Payment." I note that this bill provides for an expenditure of approximately \$11 million a year. I do not know whether this is a type of bill which should be passed on a call of the calendar, but I feel that on behalf of the calendar committee I should raise this objection. I ask that the bill go to the next regular calendar call so that we may have an opportunity to consider it and also to con-

sider whether the amendment to which I have referred should be incorporated in the measure.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this bill happens to be one which I introduced and which was reported unanimously by the committee. As I understand, the Senator from Kansas asks that it go to the next call of the calendar in order that it may be further studied. Is that correct?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BARRETT in the chair). The bill will be passed to the next call of the calendar.

REIMBURSEMENT OF POSTMASTERS OF DISCONTINUED POST OFFICES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3028) to require the Postmaster General to reimburse postmasters of discontinued post offices for equipment owned by the postmaster was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that this bill go over to the next call of the calendar, and not as being objected to, so that we may have time to study it further.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be passed over.

PROMOTION OF SAFETY ON THE GREAT LAKES

The bill (S. 3464) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to make certain provision for the carrying out of the Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, is amended by inserting after paragraph (dd) the following:

"(ee) 'Great Lakes Agreement' means the Agreement for the Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio in force and the regulations referred to therein."

SEC. 2. (a) The first sentence of section 4 (f) (3) of such act is amended to read as follows: "The Commission shall fix a reasonable rate of extra compensation for overtime services of engineers in charge and radio engineers of the Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau of the Federal Communications Commission, who may be required to remain on duty between the hours of 5 o'clock postmeridian and 8 o'clock antemeridian or on Sundays or holidays to perform services in connection with the inspection of ship radio equipment and apparatus for the purposes of part II of title III of this act or the Great Lakes Agreement, on the basis of one-half day's additional pay for each 2 hours or fraction thereof of at least 1 hour that the overtime exceeds beyond 5 o'clock postmeridian (but not to exceed 2½ days' pay for the full period from 5 o'clock postmeridian to 8 o'clock antemeridian) and 2 additional days' pay for Sunday or holiday duty."

(b) The last proviso of such section 4 (f) (3) is amended by striking out "inspectors" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "engineers."

SEC. 3. Title V of such act is amended by inserting after section 506 a new section reading as follows:

"VIOLATION OF GREAT LAKES AGREEMENT"

"SEC. 507. (a) Any vessel of the United States that is navigated in violation of the provisions of the Great Lakes Agreement or the rules and regulations of the Commission made in pursuance thereof and any vessel of a foreign country that is so navigated on waters under the jurisdiction of the United States shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$500 recoverable by way of suit or libel. Each day during which such navigation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

"(b) Every willful failure on the part of the master of a vessel of the United States to enforce or to comply with the provisions of the Great Lakes Agreement or the rules and regulations of the Commission made in pursuance thereof shall cause him to forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100."

SEC. 4. Section 504 (b) of such act is amended by deleting "title III, part II" and inserting in lieu thereof "part II of title III and section 507."

SEC. 5. Section 602 (e) of such act is amended to read as follows:

"(e) The act entitled 'An act to require apparatus and operators for radio communication on certain ocean steamers,' approved June 24, 1910, as amended, is hereby repealed."

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect on November 13, 1954.

RECONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO S. J. CARVER

The bill (H. R. 7158) authorizing the United States Government to reconvey certain lands, to S. J. Carver was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement with reference to this bill.

This bill is a simple one, and its passage will not cost the Federal Government any money. On the contrary, it will enable the Government to get back part of the money spent in acquiring title to the lands for Lavon Dam and Reservoir in Collin County, Tex.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Army to sell at fair market price to Mr. S. J. Carver some 17 acres of land which he formerly owned. These 17 acres are part of a tract of approximately 137 acres acquired by the United States from Mr. Carver in 1950 in connection with Lavon Dam and Reservoir.

The Department of the Army has now officially stated that essential operation and management of the reservoir will not be adversely affected if these 17 acres are reconveyed to the former owner.

I believe, therefore, that enactment of this bill is clearly in the public interest. I urge that favorable consideration be given it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation from a member of the committee as to the matter of financial arrangements involved in this proposed legislation. It completely meets the Morse formula, but I think that for the sake of the Record there should be a statement regarding that feature of the measure.

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, the committee amended the bill as it was introduced to provide for the transaction in

accordance with the Morse formula as to fair market value.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7158) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DESIGNATION OF LAKE TEXARKANA

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 459) to designate the lake to be formed by the completion of the Texarkana Dam and Reservoir on Sulphur River, about 9 miles southwest from Texarkana, Tex., as Lake Texarkana was announced as next in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to make a statement with reference to this joint resolution.

Mr. President, this resolution would simply make official the name by which a Texas lake is going to be known in any event.

The resolution provides that the lake to be formed by the completion of Texarkana Dam and Reservoir on Sulphur River, about 9 miles southwest of Texarkana, Tex., shall be known as Lake Texarkana.

That is the proper and fitting designation for this lake. Civic leaders of the city of Texarkana led the effort to bring about creation of this lake. Texarkana is by far the largest municipality in that area, and the lake therefore inevitably will be generally called by the name Lake Texarkana.

Neither the Department of the Army, assigned responsibility by the Department of Defense to prepare a report on the resolution, nor the Board of Geographic Names of the Interior Department has voiced any objection to enactment of the resolution.

In view of these facts, I urge the passage of the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 459) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 8647) to amend Revised Statute 4426 was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that this bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF HELIUM ACT AND REPEAL OF SECTION 3 OF THE ACT APPROVED OCTOBER 31, 1951

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8713) to amend section 1 (d) of the Helium Act (50 U. S. C., sec. 161 (d)), and to repeal section 3 (13) of the act entitled "An act to amend or repeal certain Government property laws, and for other purposes," approved October 31, 1951 (65 Stat. 701).

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, line 8, it is proposed to insert, after the word "helium", the words "not needed for Government use."

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Florida if his amendment has been cleared with the committee?

Mr. SMATHERS. It has been cleared with the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a statement placed in the RECORD to accompany the amendment.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR SMATHERS

This bill is virtually identical to the Senate bill 3198, which is Calendar No. 1548 and to the passage of which the minority calendar committee objected at an earlier call of the calendar.

The bill has, however, been improved in the House by the addition of the words "not valuable for helium production" following the restoration of the language authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain helium properties. In order to effect a complete restoration of the language to its original status, a further amendment is required.

The House committee in its report dealt with this question but concluded that it was unnecessary to add the words which are proposed in the amendment I have submitted because they assumed that the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 would take care of this situation.

Out of an abundance of caution, and because in my judgment it is possible that the standard of the Federal Property Act may not apply to a disposal by the Secretary of the Interior, I propose to add the words "not needed for Government use" after the language permitting the Secretary to dispose of "oil, gas, and byproducts of helium operations."

Since the Secretary of the Interior is given the authority to dispose of these properties at his discretion and the General Services Administrator would not have any responsibility for disposal under the Federal Property Act until and unless the Secretary of the Interior found that such properties were excess under the standards of the Federal Property Act, I think it is both necessary and desirable to add this restrictive language to the bill.

The most that can be said against the amendment is that it is unnecessary. All are agreed that such a standard should control disposal of such properties. In view of this situation I do not anticipate any objection by anyone to the addition of this language which restores the original authority to the Secretary of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading and passage of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill S. 3198, which is identical with House bill 8713, is indefinitely postponed.

COMMENDATION OF STATES HAVING LEGISLATION REGARDING DISCARDED REFRIGERATION UNITS

The resolution (S. Res. 272) to commend States having legislation to prevent discarded refrigerating units from becoming a menace to children and to urge consideration of similar legislation by other States was announced as next in order.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the resolution?

Mrs. BOWRING. Mr. President, your committee's Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests held hearings on April 27, 1954, on S. 2876 and S. 2891. These bills, in substance, would have provided imprisonment and fines for any person introducing or delivering for introduction into interstate commerce a refrigerating unit unless it were equipped with a latch which would enable it to be opened from the inside.

Testimony adduced at those hearings indicated that during the 6-year period, 1948-53, there has been a total of nearly 50 cases in which 1 to 5 children have crawled into a discarded icebox or refrigerator and suffocated. At least 79 children, ranging in age from 2 to 12 years, with the average age being 5 years, have died in these incidents.

There are more than 50 million iceboxes, refrigerators, freezers, and other such airtight cabinets in use today, and they are being discarded at the rate of approximately 2 million to 3 million a year. Experience has shown that these refrigerators and other airtight containers, when once discarded, constitute attractive nuisances and inviting places for games by small children. In the light of these tragic facts, your committee cannot remain impassive.

Some opponents of S. 2876 and S. 2891 based their opposition to those measures, at least in part, upon the ground that the bulk of new refrigerating units would not become obsolete for 15 or 20 years. Your committee was not impressed with this argument. Our responsibility to the small children of the Nation is a continuing one, and if there existed today an invention that would make such refrigerating units, when discarded, harmless to children, your committee would have recommended passage of legislation of the general nature of either S. 2876 or S. 2891.

However, testimony adduced at the hearings has failed to establish the existence of a device which would provide a proper seal for a modern refrigerator door and which would also allow the door to be opened easily by a small child. Obviously, such a device would have to be set in motion by the slightest touch because a child in the dark becomes frantic. Even the simplest type of a latch might present an insuperable ob-